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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 21 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1956 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Minutes M.D. Council of Starland, No. 47

The regular meeting of the Council of the Municipal District of Starland, No. 47, was held in the municipal office, Morrin, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1956, at 10:00 a.m.

Members present as follows: Reeve McLaren, Deputy Reeve Nelson, and Councillors Chambers, Brown, and Montgomery.

Minutes of Special Meeting of April 17th were read and approved, on motion of Deputy Reeve Nelson.

Moved by Councillor Montgomery and carried, that Council confirm action of Reeve McLaren in ordering road ban removed from all municipal roads as of 7:00 a.m. Friday, may 4th, 1956.

Moved by Coun. Brown and carried, that the following rates be paid road crew employees as from May 1st, 1956, with an additional bonus of 10c per hour as set out in minutes of April 3rd and 17th:— Albert Unsworth, $1.30; Jim Stuber, $1.30; Jack B. Cunningame, $1.20; and Keith Olsen, $1.20. Also that pay of Harry W. Chambers (cook) be set at $175.00 per month.

Moved by Reeve McLaren and carried, that welding work be paid for at the rate of $1.50 per hour, and that Foreman Striker or Shop Foreman Armour certify hours eligible for welding pay.

Moved by Deputy Reeve Nelson that one 10M Rice pump, complete with motor and aluminum pipe, be purchased from K. J. Marshall-Rowley, for the sum of $250 cash.

Moved by Councillor Montgomery and carried, that a 2-ton Fargo truck, complete, be purchased from Morrin Implement Co., Morrin, for the sum of $1994.00 F.O.B., Morrin, and that the necessary by-law be passed.

By-law No. 253 was accordingly given three readings, and passed unanimously.

Moved by Reeve McLaren that 120 bushels of seed barley and 100 bushels of seed wheat be supplied E. L. Lotz, Administrator of the Estate of S. S. DeMoit, for seeding on the S.W ¼ 14-32-18-w4, and that a lien covering same be placed against the S½ 14-32-18-w4. Carried.

Field Supervisor, Robertson reported to Council on his activities for the past month. The report was accepted on motion of Deputy Reeve Nelson.

The Secretary reported that the sum of $50.088 00 has been allotted this municipality on a 75%-25% basis as road grant for the year 1956.

Moved by Councillor Brown, that Form "A" as under exhibits A to E inclusive, in the sum of $126,800 00 be approved and accepted by the Council. Carried.

Assistant District Engineer, Mr. Ed. Belsheim, was present, and arranged the 1956 Government Road Grant programme with the Council.

Moved by Coun. Chambers and carried, that Lots 7, 8, 9, Block 4, Plan 7768 MICHICHI, be sold to Edmund A. and Frank A. Todd of Michichi, subject to approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, for the sum of $75.00 cash and that the necessary by-law be passed.

By-law No. 254 was accordingly given three readings, and passed unanimously.

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Moved by Deputy Reeve Nelson, that the next meeting be held on Tuesday, June 12th, 1956, at 9:00 a.m.

Moved by Coun. Brown and carried, that Council confirm action of Reeve McLaren in ordering road ban removed from all municipal roads as of 7:00 a.m. Friday, may 4th, 1956.

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Searle Precipitation Report

No. 1

Compiled from the records of Governmental and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including May 1st 1956.

Rainfall from April 1st to May 1st has been considerably lower than normal in all three Prairie Provinces, especially Manitoba.

Alberta rains from April 1st to May 1st, with last year's figures in brackets, have been 44 per cent (166%) of normal; Saskatchewan 58 per cent (287%) of normal; and Manitoba 14 per cent (109%) of normal, making a weighted average for the Prairie Provinces of 36 per cent (206%) of normal seasonal rainfall so far.

The growing season on April 1st started with a reserve moisture for the three Prairie Provinces of 92 per cent of normal, compared with 168 per cent of normal for previous year.

Combining the reserve moisture of last fall with the rains which have occurred from April 1st to May 1st, gives an all-round moisture condition for the three Prairie Provinces of 78 per cent of normal, compared with 163 per cent at this time last year. The total figures for Alberta is now 89 per cent of normal, for Saskatchewan 87 per cent, and for Manitoba 92 per cent.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 2

Records up to and including May 8th, 1956.

The total overall moisture condition of the three Prairie Provinces now stands at 87 per cent of normal, compared with 88 per cent last week and 164 per cent at this time a year ago. Respective figures for the three Provinces were as follows: Alberta, 87 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan, 86 per cent of normal, and Manitoba 90 per cent of normal

Growing season rains from April 1st to May 8th now stands at 40 per cent of normal in the case of Alberta, 38 per cent in the case of Saskatchewan, and 18 per cent of normal in the case of Manitoba, giving a weighted average for the three Prairie Provinces of 37 per cent of normal

In Alberta, all Crop Districts, except 3, 5 and 9 have had less than average growing season rains. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, all crop have had less than normal rains from April 1st to May 8th.

Crops now being sown on stubble land will have available the precipitation which occurred last fall during the months of August, September, and October. Crops now being sown on summerfallow will have this same moisture, plus the moisture that was stored in the summerfallowed land during the summer of 1955 and, in addition, the moisture which was preserved in the summerfallowed land during the fall months of 1954.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 3

Records up to and including May 15th, 1956.

The total overall moisture condition of the three Prairie Provinces now stands at 89 per cent of normal compared with 87 per cent last week and 162 per cent at this time a year ago. Respective figures for the three provinces are as follow: Alberta 88 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan 88 per cent of normal and Manitoba 93 per cent of normal.

Growing season rains from April 1st to May 15th now stand a 54 per cent of normal in the case of Alberta; 55 per cent of normal in the case of Saskatchewan and 48 per cent of normal in the case of Manitoba, giving a weighted average for the three Prairie Provinces of 54 per cent of normal.

Partially without exception, all crop districts in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have experienced less than normal rains from April 1st to May 15th.

During the past week rain fell in most districts throughout the Prairie Provinces. The quantity varied considerably, ranging from well above normal throughout most of Manitoba the southern-eastern half of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, to generally light rains in central and northern Alberta and north-western Saskatchewan. These rains, together with lower than normal temperatures throughout much of the west further delayed seeding operations in many areas. The current moisture situation, however, has definitely improved,

Alberta Safety Council

Sharp drops in motor car accident fatalities for April, and also the first four months of this year are disclosed in a summary compiled by the Alberta Safety Council.

Since the first of the year, there have been 44 persons killed in car crashes, compared with 65 in the comparable period of last year. The number for April was 10, as against 21 in the same month of 1955.

Safety officials feel that a major factor in the lower death toll was the campaign maintained intensively for months to promote safer driving and observance of traffic regulations in both rural and urban centres.

In the four months, 991 persons were injured in motor vehicle accidents, while the aggregate for the similiar period of last year was 1,093.

Despite the decreases in fatalities and injuries, the toll of motor accidents since January 1st has climbed to 5,773, a substantial gain over the 5,451 a year ago.

For April only, there were three fatalities in Edmonton, one in Calgary and the balance of six were reported by the RCMP at rural points. In the same month of last year, the total of 31 was made up of 18 at rural centres, one in Edmonton and two in Calgary.

During last month, the number of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents rose to 238, an increase of 58 over April of last year. Edmonton led the cities with 69, while Calgary had 38, Medicine Hat five and Lethbridge four. The RCMP reported 135 at country points, while one occurred in a town. Jasper Place had none.

Motor vehicle accidents in Alberta during April numbered 1,099 for the month, a gain of 53 compared with the same month of the previous year. Again Edmonton topped the list, having a total of 438 while a year ago the number here was 370.

Less than half of Edmonton's total, Calgary had 210 motor accidents last month, which was an increase of four over the previous April, Medicine Hat went from 12 to 20, Lethbridge up one to 23, and Jasper Place had seven, unchanged from a year ago. Other towns reported 11, an increase of five.

The RCMP reported 390 accidents at rural points in the province, a decrease of 28.

Cancer of the lung is nine times as prevalent in men as in women.

Grass Silage In A Bunker Silo

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

By H. J. Hanover

During the last three years some useful experience in handling grass silage has been obtained at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. A bunker type horizontal silo has been used and grass silage has been used and the grass silage has been successfully self-fed to dairy cows. The grass silage was mainly excess growth of the Lethbridge irrigated pasture mixture.

Nearly two feet of silage was spoiled on the top of the silo the first year it was used. This was due to two factors—too much drying of the silage and too little packing. Since then the silage has had additional water sprayed on it after every interruption during the filling of the silo and packing with a wheel tractor has been continued for two full weeks after the silo was filled. By this means spoilage was practically eliminated.

The silo is 84 feet long and 16 feet wide. When filled it contains approximately 175 tons of green silage,—more than enough for a herd of 35-40 cows in the winter months. A self feeder made of 2x6 lumber suspended from a telephone pole and nailed to the bottom. Six inches of feeder space per head has been quite adequate, and even less would been needed if cattle have free access to it at all times. Waste in feeding was practically nil and only the labor necessary involved the moving of the feeder once or twice a week. Freezing, even in subzero weather, has largely been avoided by hanging burlap bags over the feeder openings and extending a tarpaulin from the main body of silage to the tele-phone pole.

Experience has shown the need to have heavy tar lush posts in the walls set in concrete at four foot centres. Unless the posts are extremely well anchored or braced, the pressure at filling time will push them out of line or lift them. Two inch planking and ply wood have been used in the six foot walls, and both have been satisfactory. A concrete floor has many advantages, but a layer of gravel will do. Moisture-proof paper covered with old hay or straw has been satisfactory for topping the silo.

A bunker type silo is easily filled with equipment now available and hand labor has been eliminated by the use of the self-feeder. Experience with this type of silo has been most satisfactory at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm and it is felt that many beef cattle as well as dairy cattle enterprises would find such a silo helpful for handling and feeding roughage. When it comes time to start feeding the cows do the work.

During 1955 Canada's population increased by 2.45 per cent, compared to increases of 2.09 per cent in 1954 and 3.03 per cent in 1953.

Here's a big book with thousands of money-saving Sale offerings; and leading values in merchandise for the family's Summer wear, for the home and the farm. If you've not yet received it, write to EATON'S MAIL ORDER, WINNIPEG, for this catalogue.

T. EATON Co LIMITED

Young Man with a Plan

One of these days, Fred's going to take over the farm. Meanwhile, he's planning, studying and working hard . . . learning right on the job.

Already he's learned a lot about modern farm management, and how a chartered bank can play its part in making farm living more comfortable, more profitable. He has found, for example, how useful the bank can be as a place to build up savings, to obtain credit, to seek financial advice and market information. He knows that the bank manager's door is open to everyone.

When you see a good-looking, well-run farm, chances are the farmer uses the services the chartered banks have built up for *all* Canadians.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

NOTICE

THE ALBERTA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

The Special Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly at the recent Session for the purpose of reviewing the provisions of the Alberta Liquor Control Act in order to recommend amendments thereto, will receive written briefs from interested persons, groups, and organizations prior to June 1st, 1956.

Representations in support of the briefs submitted by organizations or groups only will be heard commencing June 18th.

Organizations and groups that submit briefs will be advised when to appear before the Committee.

Twelve copies of the briefs should be sent to:

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

R. CREVOLIN,
Secretary of Committee.

EARLY ATTENTION TO WEEDS

Weeds, even when quite young, compete with the growing crop for plant food, moisture, and light. Early treatment of weeds with chemicals is, therefore, recommended if maximum yields are to be obtained. Farmers who are in doubt as to when best to spray their crops should consult their nearest Agricultural Representative or Experimental Farm.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

FOR YOUNG MEN OF SIXTEEN

The Canadian Army Soldier Apprentice Plan offers you trades training while you learn. On the 1st of June the Canadian Army will enroll a limited number of physically fit young men of 16 years of age, with Grade 8 education, and train them as tradesmen. If successful you will receive training with content of a two year course leading to September. When finished, the course the Soldier Apprentice has studied, pays with a regular, civilian trade certificate.

- Half pay to the age of 17 then full pay
- 30 days paid holidays a year
- Medical and dental care
- Travel and adventure
- A healthy active outdoor life with sports
- Good opportunities for advancement

Only a limited number can be accepted. Interested applicants must act today. Mail the coupon below or contact your nearest recruiting station.

No. 16 Personnel Depot, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alta. — Tel. 41171 Loc. 71
Army Recruiting Station, 10042 - 101st Street, Edmonton, Alta. — Tel. 43333
The Army Recruiting Station in your home town.

Without cost or obligation please forward me further details of training under the Canadian Army Soldier Apprentice Plan.

Name
Address
City/Town
Prov.
Telephone

Age

Persistent weeds reported to be in retreat in Manitoba

Weeds, states Manitoba's Weeds Commission chairman, H. E. Wood, are finally in retreat. In an address to the Weed Control Conference held in Toronto, Mr. Wood stated that weed control is a complex, difficult and ever-changing problem. Weeds differ, he said, with changing soils, climatic conditions, and types of farming.

A survey made last summer in North Dakota showed an entirely different group of weed problems from those reported in a similar survey made 33 years ago.

In the past decade, however, farm mechanization and herbicides have made significant advances in the control of weeds, Mr. Wood reported.

Modern implements enable farmers to do a more timely and better job of destroying weeds by tillage—the basic method of weed control. Herbicides, headed up by 2,4-D, have been effective in controlling many troublesome weeds in crops and pastures.

In a review of the success Manitoba has had in eradicating Leafy Spurge and other persistent perennial weeds over the past 16 years, Mr. Wood demonstrated that even the most persistent weed can be controlled.

Under government - municipal teamwork, he said, $750,000 has been spent in the application of selective chemicals to many thousands of small patches of persistent weeds.

Extensive infestations have been tackled by intensive cultivation alternated with cropping. On non-cultivated land, sheep have been of assistance.

Some 14 million acres were sprayed last year with chemicals, principles with selective or systemic chemicals, Mr. Wood reported.

The chairman indicated, he said, that for an estimated cost of $10 million, a saving of 53 million bushels of grain could be made. Weed authorities agree,' he added, that at least 20 to 25 million acres could and should be chemically treated.

Experimental work carried out by the University of Manitoba was illustrated by the speaker through use of slides. The university experimental farm, he said, has the advantages of early treatment of fields by chemicals.

The value of soils showed flax yields raised from 1.1 bushel per acre to 14 bushels by early treatment.

Labels give fibre content of materials

There are more than 1,500 different types of fibres on the market today. Many of the new fibres and blends developed in the last 10 years stand up well in wear. But it has become increasingly difficult for buyers, retailers, consumers and cleaners to know what to expect in performance from such a bewildering variety.

New legislation called the Textiles Materials Marking Regulation which became effective on January 1st of this year provides for correct fibre content description and should prove helpful.

Many manufacturers already supply labels which give useful information as to fibre content, finish, whether the fabric is preshrunk, color-fast, washable, and points of care in laundering or cleaning.

These labels should not be discarded after one reading. It is difficult to remember any special instructions. And although commercial cleaners have a reputation of fabric "know-how", they always welcome specific instructions on cleaning which the manufacturer may recommend on the label.

When there is no useful label on a garment, it is best to ask the sales clerk or manager for information and to try and obtain a guarantee that both the garment and trimmings may be safely cleaned.

Strictly Fresh

It'll soon be time for mankind to put on its annual entertainment for the animal kingdom. Crowds will be flocking to the zoos.

* * *

Fellow next door to us is in spring training. Goes to sleep on each mattress as he hauls it out to be aired in the yard.

* * *

Fellow across the desk from us fondly bought a television set. He's delighted with it. TV, he says, keeps the family in the living room while he reads in the bedroom.

* * *

Fashion's "B" line is what the women take to the stores as soon as new dress creations are advertised.

* * *

We hate to buy inexpensive costume jewelry. Mama picks out such expensive costumes to go with our selections.

* * *

Influenza has been known since about 400 B.C.

:: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

ENERGY AND INITIATIVE

Let us put the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy. —Mary Baker Eddy.

When you have saved a boy from the penitentiary, making a mistake, you have also prevented him from developing initiative.

—John Ersoline.

I believe in the patriotism and energy and initiative of the average citizen. —Woodrow Wilson.

Don't do anything until you do it, and when you've done it, stop doing it.

There are two ways of exerting one's strength; one is pushing down, the other is pulling up.

—Booker T. Washington.

The gauge of the free individual is the most dynamic force in human affairs.

—Dwight D. Eisenhower.

SECONDHAND LUXURY—The lacy creation is a Jacques Fath original, marked down from $375. The gray satin originally sold for 1900 and will go for something less than a third of its original price. Such secondhand "bargains" as these are available at a great shop in New York, operated by Mrs. Florence Morris Barry, who is shown displaying the dresses. Her customers are members of the "carriage trade" who fancy an original creation, even if it is a hand-me-down.

Research expedition to record the heartbeat of gray whale

The National Geographic Society has announced a research grant to Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston cardiologist, for an expedition to record the heartbeat of a whale.

Associated with Dr. White in the expedition are Dr. Robert L. King, Seattle cardiologist, and James L. Jenks, Jr., president of the Sanborn Company, Cambridge, Mass.

They left Los Angeles recently for the "whale nursery" waters off Mexico's Baja California, Dr. John Oliver La Gorce ,president of the National Geographic Society, disclosed in announcing the expedition.

Goal of the distinguished heart specialists and scientists is to make an electrocardiogram of a gray whale in its natural habitat. For them, the project climaxes years of studying animal heartbeats for clues to the mysteries of the human heart.

Without killing or even seriously injuring their 40-foot-long subjects, they will fire electrical contacts into them by means of specially designed arpe -throwing crossbows, or with shoulder harpoon guns at greater ranges.

Transmit heartbeat

Automatic transmitting instruments on a light sea sled to be towed by the whale during the tests will broadcast its heartbeat to recording stations in a small boat nearby.

This expedition is working largely in the sheltered whale calving grounds of Ojo de Liebre, or Scammon's Lagoon, midway along the Pacific coast of Baja California.

The research party sailed in a well-equipped ex-tuna boat owned by Donald W. Douglas, president of Douglas Aircraft Company. Two National Geographic Society staff members, Samuel W. Matthews and J. Hayden Roberts, and Paul Levesque, an expert marksman and electronics specialist of the Sanborn Company, complete the party.

Much that is still inadequately understood about human heart action may be illuminated by studying hearts of widely different sizes. Dr. White believes. What may be considered a heart ailment or malfunction today, may be caused merely by individual variance in heart size.

23 Years of tests

For more than a quarter of a century these investigators have successfully recorded the heartbeats of different sized mammals from mice to elephants. A mouse's heart beats 300 or more times each minute; that of the elephant 30 to 40 times a minute.

Off Alaska in 1952, Dr. White, Dr. King, and Mr. Jenks made an electrocardiogram of a small one-ton beluga, or white whale. Its heart beat only 12 to 20 times a minute. Physically its heart was found to be no larger than the heart of an elephant. The study, however, still lacked the largest of all mammals — full-sized adult whals of a large species.

Such will be the gray whale: it weighs 20 to 30 tons, and its heart alone weighs as much as 250 pounds, it is thought.

Leaving the North Pacific and Arctic Ocean to migrate southward annually, gray whales follow the California coast close offshore, returning year after year to the same sheltered Mexican bays to bear their calves.

Whalers hunted the grays almost to extinction twice, first in the 19th century, again in the 1920's and 1930's. Today they are a protected species under international treaty, and are again making a comeback. From a low point of perhaps only 100 remaining gray whales in 1938, their numbers along the American migration route in 1956 were estimated at 4,000.

Quintus Fabius introduced the art of painting in Rome from Etruria in 291 B.C.

BOY OF THE YEAR — Frank D. Boyce, 13, of Elizabeth City, N.C., is the Boys' Clubs of America "Boy of the Year". He's shown holding the Junior Citizenship Award for his "services to home, church, school, community and Boys' Clubs."

Jane Ashley Says

"Corn Starch Makes Tasty Casserole Dishes!"

CHEESE AND EGG CASSEROLE

3 tablespoons MAZOLA Salad Oil
½ teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons BENSON'S or CANADA Corn Starch
1½ cups milk
½ cup grated cheese
4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
2 cups canned peas, drained

COMBINE MAZOLA, salt and BENSON'S or CANADA Corn Starch in saucepan.
ADD milk slowly, cook until thick, stirring constantly.
ADD cheese; continue cooking until cheese melts.
ARRANGE hard-cooked eggs and peas in layers in 1-quart casserole.
POUR cheese sauce over top.
BAKE in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 to 35 minutes.
YIELD: 4 servings.

Cheese and Egg Plate: COMBINE first 5 ingredients as directed above in top of double boiler. COOK over boiling water until cheese melts. ADD sliced eggs and peas; continue heating 20 to 25 minutes, stirring occasionally. SERVE hot on buttered toast; garnish with crisp bacon.

For free folder of other delicious recipes, write to: Jane Ashley, Home Service Department, THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY LIMITED, P.O. Box 129, Montreal, P.Q.

The Pattern Shop

PULL-OUT BINS

Handy storage in the kitchen; hanging drapes

Pull-out bins are the answer to many household storage problems. Here are two that the home handyman can put together without frustration. Both cabinets are deep and stove high and the directions

on the pattern illustrate how to apply heat-proof tops to match kitchen counters. To save space put one of these bins at the end of a passage, in the bathroom, or a closet. As a time and motion saver use the vegetable compartment as unequaled for the space it takes. Pattern for both bins will be mailed for 25c. If you are planning a kitchen the packet of five standard patterns for new or remodelled kitchen will be useful to you. Price of packet is $1.00.

There is more to hanging curtains and draperies than meets the eye. There is the matter of fullness—the right and how to place them. A valance shelf may be needed. Or a simple cornice box. These questions arise whether curtains are made at home or bought ready-made. If material is bought by the yard there are sewing details that will make the difference between a handmade and a professional job. Measurements are important too. How much to allow for headings, hems and shrinkage? For how much fullness for different kinds of material? Pattern 325 illustrates the steps in measuring to get exactly the right amount for rigging, lining problem windows. Price of pattern is 35c postpaid.

Address order to:

Home Workshop Patterns, Department P.P.L., 4423 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Good-Morning! C.N.I.B.

E. V. RUDOLPH,
Field Secretary, C.N.I.B.

Those who telephone, or call in person, at the new Canadian National Institute for the Blind Service Centre at 2250 Broad Street, Regina, seldom realize that the pleasant voice on the phone or the attractive girl who greets them at the desk are the result of years of knowledge of the problems of those whom she serves.

Anna Shippel, of Earl Grey, Saskatchewan, a valued staff member in the office of the C.N.I.B., is the latest to join the ranks of those four Technical School in Regina to take a business course. She found that, because of her visual handicap, she would have to take a very specialized type of course, and therefore asked on the career of Dictaphone-typist.

At the completion of her training at Balfour Tech, she worked for a few days in an insurance office, but found that certain aspects of the work there would not be handled, again because of her visual difficulty.

The way seemed blocked, but when an opening occurred on the office staff at the C.N.I.B. in Regina, Anita was given the opportunity. Since her placement there, she has proved her worth as telephone receptionist and Dictaphone-typist.

Mr. R. C. Purse, executive officer for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, South Saskatchewan, says that Anita's efficiency augurs well for the possibility of placing more blind Dictaphone-typists in offices throughout the district.

IODIZED SALT

Iodine in small quantities is essential to prevent simple goitre. For those who live in inland areas where there is no natural iodine in water or soil, it is necessary to use iodized salt to supply the need. The material is present in saltwater fish and other seafood. Iodized salt, containing this mineral, is used in cooking or at the table.

LOVELY CROCHET SET

For chairs or buffet; bird and rose design

Beautify your home with this elegant set for chairs or buffet. Graceful bird-and-rose design — formed by simple filet crochet!

Pattern 7338: Charts, directions for filet-crochet set in No. 50 mercerized cotton. Chair-back 13 x 16 inches; armrest 6 x 12 inches.

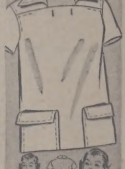
Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Household Arts Department, Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Order our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Catalogue. 32 fullpages and pages of exciting new designs—knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

Fashions

Week's sew-thrifty



Brighten your summer, sew these gay tennis mix-'em wonderful for sun and fun! Carefree T-shirt with cool convertible neckline, slim-trim shorts, pedal pushers too! Perfect styles for handy denim, sailcloth, poplin—in bold patterns, soft pastels!

Pattern 4532: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 shirt, 2¼ yards 35-inch; shorts, 1¼ yards.

This pattern easy to use, simple to make. Is rated for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

To obtain this pattern send 35c (coins or stamps) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Manitoba sugar beet growers report good returns for 1955

Manitoba's 850 sugar beet growers whose harvest in 1955 was sufficient to supply 75 percent of the province's sugar needs, reached an early settlement this year on their contract with the Manitoba Sugar company limited.

Officials of the company said the contract calls for a "moderate increase" over last year's return to the growers, who are represented by the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' association, with Lee Tully of Oakville as president.

A representative of the growers said the major point in this year's contract was the fact the growers would share in the net return, instead of a price per ton based on sugar content of the beets plus the net return.

Announcement of the successful end of negotiations between growers and company was made by A. S. McDiarmid and W. R. Hetherington, company sales manager and assistant general manager respectively, and Mr. Tully.

Return to the growers during the year is expected to amount to about $2,750,000 with approximately a $150 gross return per acre.

Last year, sugar production totalled in excess of 50,000,000 pounds, and the outlook for this year has been termed "good".

The company officials congratulated that one of the big benefits to a farmer in turning out beets growing is that it is a cash crop "plus the fact that it fits well into a rotation scheme."

Mr. Tully said the association was vitally interested in the consumption of Manitoba sugar by the residents of Manitoba.

"Elimination of imported sugar means greater production of Manitoba sugar, which, in turn, means greater acreage of sugar beets grown, with a consequent increase of cash return to the agricultural industry of our province. This, of course, is of the utmost importance to the rural business man who in turn can promote the use of Manitoba sugar without hesitation as to comparable prices and quality. 3191

"Virus-free" strawberries

Striking differences in yielding capacity between virus-free and non-virus-free strains of three strawberry varieties were found in 1956 at Charlottetown, P.E.I. For the virus-free strains of the varieties Catskill, Sparkle and Premier, the yields per acre of berries were 13,369 quarts, 13,006, and 12,614 quarts respectively. The corresponding yields from the non-virus-free strains were 5,837 quarts, 9,318, and 8,532 quarts respectively. These yield differences indicate the value of Experimental Farms work of the Canada Department of Agriculture in identifying and indexing virus diseases resistant strains of strawberry varieties.

How To Hold FALSE TEETH More Firmly in Place

Do your false teeth annoy and embarrass you? Then don't suffer nothing with you can, touch or taste! Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This alkaline (non-acid) powder holds plates more firmly and keeps that "sure" feeling. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Does not contain "Zinc" salts. Quickly sweet breath. Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

Quick, Easy Way to Shrink Painful Piles

Here is a new, clean, easy way to get real relief from the nagging distress of swollen, painful piles without the inconvenience of messy salves or supposities.

Just the secret is in taking just one small pink pill, 3 times each day. Yes, as many as three, count a day. Works through after-meal digestive action. Quickly eases pain, helps relieve itching, soreness and pain. Helps shrink swollen tissues.

Why suffer needlessly when Hem-Roid is so easy to take? Get Hem-Roid today. If you don't find it the most satisfactory, most effective it is and how much faster relief it will bring you, return the empty package for your money back. All drug stores. Low cost. Money refunded if less than not 100% satisfied.

How to form a track club

(By BOB ADAMS, Who represented Canada at the 1952 Olympics in the Decathlon—10 events)

Throughout Saskatchewan, even in the smallest towns we find clubs organized to promote such sports as baseball, hockey, curling, badminton and tennis. The enthusiasts of these sports realize that through a club effort a sport can be best promoted. In Europe and even elsewhere in Canada, track and field enthusiasts have been quick to recognize the advantage of organizing track clubs. It's high time we do likewise in Saskatchewan.

Instead of just encouraging the occasional individual track prospect to stardom by himself, we should surround him or her with 20 or 30 other interested athletes and thus form a track club. In this way the promising youngster will be more likely to continue in his development, and at the same time dozens of other youngsters will have the enjoyment of participating along with the local hero. Who knows, among them may be a youngster with even greater potential—a future Olympic contender.

How do you start a track club? Rest assured the youngsters will turn out if some adult or preferably a group of adults take the initiative and set up the organization. This group might be considered as the directors, from which an executive should be chosen with the officers of at least president and secretary-treasurer designated. In addition each director might be placed in charge of some phase of the club's activities.

No organization can function for long without some funds. Estimate what money will be needed for uniforms (T-shirt with crest), equipment, etc., and find a sponsor or a way to raise the necessary money. Service clubs and similar organizations are found supporting every different kind of sport throughout this country. Why not approach one of them to support a track club in your community.

Someone has to be recognized as the coach. Admittedly, every community has not a qualified person to coach all the events but surely there is someone who could organize and supervise practice sessions. What a coach might lack in practical experience could be supplemented by use of reference material, any amount of which is available for the asking. In the history of sport we can find many examples of successful coaches who had never been players themselves.

An obvious essential is grounds for practising. The local school yard will probably be the best bet, as it is likely to be level, a necessity to avoid injuries such as a sprained ankle. Dress-up this area by raking away the weeds, digging nice soft jumping pits and lining the running track with lime. Make your training grounds so attractive that the youngsters will want to jump and run there.

If possible have a club house or a club room. The importance of this, to bring organization into your club, cannot be over emphasized. This club room should become the gathering place for the athletes. They should assemble at the beginning of each practice to receive instructions from the coach. Use the wall space to good advantage by putting up pictures of world famous athletes, action shots for study of techniques, practice schedules and all such pertinent material.

Workouts must be well planned, run on a schedule lasting from one to two hours, and not less than three times a week. Local circumstances will dictate the best time for practices: early morning, after school or in the evening. When the weather is unfavorable, don't cancel the practice but work indoors with a modified program.

If you want good attendance then call the roll at each practice. Let each youngster know that he is an important member of the club. One adult director should keep a record of all progress and performances made by each athlete no matter how mediocre.

To maintain the enthusiasm of the athletes, competitions should be provided. Preferably arrange a dual meet with some other club. Failing this arrange an inter club meet, use handicaps if necessary. If none of these are feasible set up a table of performance standards for each event. Set aside one night a week for "time trials" and let the youngsters shoot for these standards.

Now you have the general idea of how to form and run a track club. Any Saskatchewan town where a dozen or so youngsters can be brought together under the supervision of an adult in the local playgrounds, for an hour or so a few times a week, can have a track club. Even if such a club only functioned for the remaining weeks of the school term it would be worth organizing. If the youngsters are going to compete in track as individuals why not under the colors of a club. Give your club a name, choose your club colors, and take out an application with the A.A.U. of C. (Sask. Branch) and give your club some official status.

Remember, this is Olympic year and Canada will be sending athletes to Australia. In the past some of Canada's Olympic athletes have come from a small Saskatchewan town like yours.

Record soybean yields

What is believed to be a world's record soybean yield was made by the winner of the Ontario Soybean High Yield Contest in 1953. Wm. Bartja, of Palee Island, secured 67.9 bushels to the acre, with the variety, Harosoy, developed on the Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ont. Second place was won by Harry Clack, Blenheim, with 62.6 bushels to the acre, also with Harosoy. Of 58 entries in the contest, 30 were of the Harosoy variety. The contest required yields to be taken on fields of not less than five acres.

Wampum belt to be symbol of scientists

An historic Indian wampum belt has been adopted by an global organization of scientists as the emblem of their first American meeting, to be held in Philadelphia this year.

The Hiawatha wampum belt will symbolize "free communication" at the 5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences next September 1-9 in the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

It will be pictured on badges to be worn by delegates to the congress, among whom will be many of the world's outstanding scholars.

The Hiawatha belt is said to be the original record of the formation of the Iroquois League — the Indian "United Nations". It is now in the New York State Museum at Albany.

Its adoption by the congress to symbolize "free communication" among members of the scientific community all over the world" was recommended by Dr. William N. Fenton, secretary-general of the congress. Dr. Fenton is an authority on the Iroquois and assistant commissioner for the Museum and Science Service of New York State.

On the belt, a pine tree and four squares linked by lines represent the five Indian nations in the Iroquois League. The figures are white, the background dark purple.

The tree, in the centre, stands for Onondaga Castle. On one side are squares representing the Mohawk and Oneida nations; on the other squares representing the Cayuga and Seneca nations.

Hiawatha, an historical figure, had little in common with the Longfellow poem of that name. An Onondaga by birth and a Mohawk by adoption, he was the spokesman for Deganawidah, who spearheaded formation of the Iroquois League.

SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY

Nearly one-half of the some 700,000 words in the English language consist of scientific terminology. 3181

Now is time to act against warble fly

REGINA. — A little time spent now in treating cattle for warble flies will help cut down the large losses in meat, hides and milk sustained annually by Saskatchewan stockmen, warns E. S. Brockelbank, director, animal industry branch, department of Agriculture.

Saskatchewan, with a cattle population of approximately one and one-half million head, will lose nearly two million dollars this year because of warbles. This is worked out on the basis of five dollars damage per head, which is a reasonable figure since many carcasses are reduced in value by pierced hides and spoiled meat, and by loss of meat and milk production.

Mr. Brockelbank recommended the application of Derris or Rotenone in powder or wash form, when holes in the hide have opened to about one-quarter inch. Two or three applications should be given for a complete kill of the grubs which mature at different times, or continued until all small lumps on the animals back have gone. Follow-up treatments are best given at intervals of three to five weeks.

In small herds the liquid or dust can be easily brushed into the animal's back, but in large herds of ranch cattle a spray sprayer is more practical. The sprayer should maintain a pressure of at least 400 pounds, with the nozzle about a foot-and-a-half from the animal's back. To insure penetration of the skin and the grub holes, the cone of the spray should be held to from four to six inches in diameter.

On The Side: - By - E. V. Durling

Which is the major factor in the success of a popular song, the words or music? My vote is for the words. Consider the importance of the words in such smash hits as "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now", "Let Me Go, Lover For You", and "People Will Say We're In Love". Irving Berlin once wrote a song that was a complete flop. Several years later he wrote new words to this song but kept the same tune. The result was that terrific hit titled "Easter Parade".

Boston bargain

Do you know why there are so many Irish families in Boston? When potato crops failed, leaving their native land in great numbers to settle in the U.S., the fare from Ireland to Boston was $6.50 less, than that from Ireland to New York.

How low can you get department

Ever hear of a man being arrested for stealing candy from a baby? It happened. Not so long ago a man was arrested in Kansas for snatching a lemon stick from the hand of a kiddie. How about robbing the cup of a blind man. That happened, too. A man was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for that. Another extremely mean thief was the Chicago crook who confessed that for 48 years he had made a living robbing church poor boxes. Said he averaged $20 a day. One of the meanest thieves in history was the fellow who shoved into police stations in Manhattan and stole policemen's badges. Imagine a cop having to report that somebody stole his badge. A horrible situation.

The more males the merrier in Tibet

In Tibet many women have more than one husband. Some have five or six. These husbands not only support the wife they share but take care of all the housework. There is no particular excess of males in Tibet, so the good looking girls get all the husbands and the others are left out in the cold to pass their lives as spinsters. It must be an extremely depressing experience for a Tibetan spinster to pass another woman out walking with her six husbands.

Apt asides

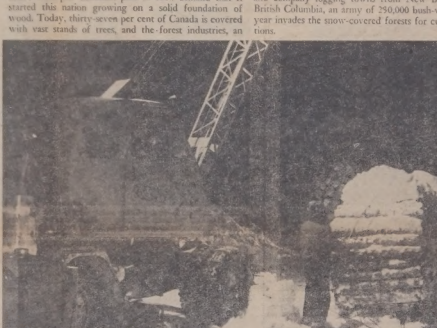
During the first year John L. Sullivan held the world's heavyweight boxing championship title he successfully defended it 39 times. No non-title bouts for John . . . One of my favorite definitions of 'Dating' called love is: "Love is forgetfulness of self in the interests of another."

Rise and shine

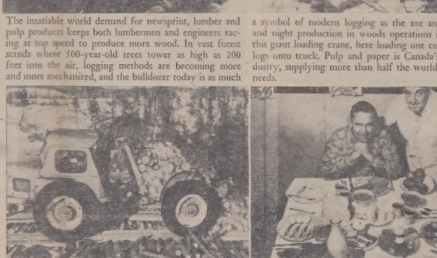
People are weakest on rising. After breakfast strength gradually increases until two p.m., then it begins to wane. The best work is done in the morning! Keep this in mind. Get your secretary into action early when she is at the peak of her efficiency. Keep her busy until one or two p.m., then let her go to lunch. When she returns she can take care of some work requiring little brain power such as straightening out the files, bookkeeping, etc.

Still Number One Product

Though the jet age is upon us, wood is still the Number One product today, as it was 150 years ago when Napoleon's wars put Canadian pine in such demand that it started this nation growing on a solid foundation of wood. Today, thirty-seven per cent of Canada is covered with vast stands of trees, and the forest industries, an annual $2 billion dollar operation, are still the barometer of Candidian prosperity. Operating from lumber camps and company logging towns from New Brunswick to British Columbia, an army of 250,000 bush-workers each year invades the snow-covered forests for cutting operations.



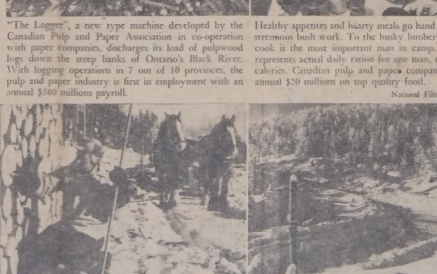
The insatiable world demand for newsprint, lumber and pulp products keeps both lumbermen and engineers racing at top speed to produce more wood. In vast forest stands where 500-year-old trees tower as high as 200 feet into the air, logging methods are becoming more and more mechanized, and the bulldozer today is as much a symbol of modern logging as the axe and saw. Day and night production in woods operations is helped by this giant loading crane, here loading one cord of 4-foot logs onto truck. Pulp and paper is Canada's leading industry, supplying more than half the world's newsprint needs.



"The Logger", a new type machine developed by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in co-operation with paper companies, discharges its load of pulpwood logs down the steep banks of Ontario's Black River. With logging operations in 7 out of 10 provinces, the pulp and paper industry is first in employment with an annual $380 millions payroll.

Healthy appetites and hearty meals go hand in hand with strenuous bush work. To the husky lumberjacks, a good cook is the most important man in camp. Food above represents actual daily ration for one man, contains 4800 calories. Canadian pulp and paper companies spend an annual $20 millions on top quality food.

National Film Board Photos.



Pulpwood logs, ready for hauling, are checked by a government licenced scaler. Though still used in some northern woods operations, bush horses are slowly giving way to mechanized logging methods developed by Canadian pulp companies. Latest development is "The Logger", designed to speed pulpwood harvest from woodlands to mills.

In the great coniferous forests of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, logging operations are carried out by 90 pulp and paper companies. Wood cut during winter is stacked near frozen lakes and rivers and in spring, skilled river-drivers herd an annual 12 million cords of pulpwood to mills in one of Canada's most spectacular industrial operations.

The farm share consumer's dollar

In 1955, farmers received 46 cents of each consumer's dollar spent on food of Canadian farm origin. this figure is unchanged from 1954. The farm share was 47 cents in 1953, 51 cents in 1951 and 50 cents in 1949. The average for the period 1935 to 1955 was 48 cents. These calculations are based on fixed quantities of food as determined by Dominion Bureau of Statistics food expenditure surveys.

In 1955, the farmer received a larger share of the consumer's dollar spent on flour, bread, beef, chicken, eggs and butter, but received a smaller portion for pork, butter, cheese and some canned fruits and vegetables.

Based on 15 food items, which account for about 75 percent of consumers' expenditure on Canadian farm foods, 1955 retail prices were almost 11 percent above 1949; for the farm equivalents of the same 15 commodities, farm prices were about 3 percent below 1949. Marketing costs increased almost 25 percent between these two periods while the farm share was lower by almost 9 percent.

Retail prices of the same 15 food items were highest in 1952 when they were 18 percent above 1949. These items in terms of the farm equivalent of the 1949 dollar were highest in 1951 when they were 15 percent above 1949. Marketing costs for these items were highest in 1952, being above the 1949 figure by 27 percent.

OVERFLOW

Mrs. Dora Popejoy of Oney, Oklahoma, was overjoyed to receive a batch of yeast dough from a friend. She put it into her handbag and started home.

Before she arrived the satchel was filled and the dough was oozing out.

World Happenings In Pictures

★★★★ ★★★★ ★★★★

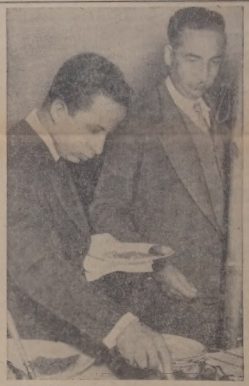
CHARLES E. BOHLEN, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, his left arm in a cast, arrives in Washington for talks with Secretary of State Dulles on U.S.-Soviet relations. Bohlen suffered a broken arm in a skiing accident while vacationing in Switzerland. The ambassador said his talks will cover many issues.

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL RELEASED FROM PRISON—Lt.-Gen. Kenryo Sato, left foreground, 61-year-old Japanese military leader who received a 15-year-to-life sentence for war crimes, is followed by friends and reporters as he leaves Tokyo's Sugamo prison. Formerly chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, he was the last of the war criminals to be released after serving part of his sentence.

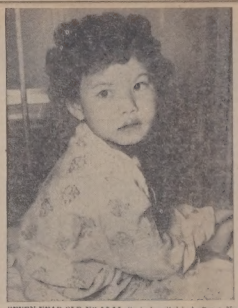
STUDY IN CONCENTRATION—Six-year-old Doreen Holyoak is angelic and a study in concentration as she practices a hymn for the Davenport Festival of sacred praise and Bible reading at Old Davenport United Church, Toronto.

GENUINE WINDOW SHOPPER—Jacqueline Hughes attends to wants of a genuine window shopper in London, England. Her bookstore has a window with removable panel through which she serves Londoners who haven't time to browse.

NATO FASHIONS—Each military unit adopts a different "hattitude" when selecting parade dress for wear at NATO Southern European Headquarters, Naples, Italy. From left: Cpl. Franklin D. Thomasson, USMC; Italian Carabiniere Mario Gallo and Capt. Federico Gasca-Queirazza, of Italy's Alpine Corps.



KING FEISAL OF IRAQ, partakes of buffet lunch in banquet tent near the city of Samarra after ceremonies launching construction of $45 million Wadi Tharthar flood control and reclamation project on river Tigris. The project is designed to bring new life to desert land that hasn't bloomed in centuries.



SEVEN-YEAR-OLD NG LI LI sits in hospital bed after a Northwest Orient Airlines plane the Chinese child was on with her family, crashed in Puget Sound near Tacoma, Wash. In an interview, the child gave this version of the crash through an interpreter: "All the birds in the sky fell in the sea and were killed."

CEILING PRICES — Tall children get short-changed at this turnstile entrance to the London, England, zoo. If their heads touch the canvas canopy, they pay full admission fee. The arbitrary "ceiling price" saves wear and tear on the cashier's nerves on busy days.

SEE YOU LATER—There's no guarantee that this is the 'gator the rock-and-roll addicts insist they'll see later. However, the alligator "hat" is a definite beaux chaser. A girl with a live alligator for a hat is enough to make any fellow rock back on his heels and roll in high gear for other parts. Madeline Herrmann, of Salina, Kan., is only modeling the reptilian headpiece. She prefers her alligators skinned and fashioned into shoes and handbags.

SCREEN TEST—Droplets of rain water, caught in the mesh of a screen, act as tiny lenses to produce the film-strip-like sequences above. Blank white square at left is one in which no droplet lodged. Photographer Clarence Leino, of West Allis, Wis., made the picture at ultraclose range. "Screen star" is his wife, La Verne. 2191

ADOPTS KOREAN ORPHANS — Harry Holt, Creswell, Ore., farmer displays veal talent as he performs quick change on one of his waifs flown to Portland, Ore., from a Korean orphanage. Holt arrived with part of group of 12 he brought back for adoption. Holt adopted eight orphans from last year's "babylift".

FRIEND OF IKE'S—Mary Jean Eisenhower, newest member of the Eisenhower family, has a yawn for photographers as she makes her debut before news cameras at the White House. Three months old, Mary Jean is the daughter of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower.

WORKSHOP INVENTIONS

Most of the important inventions in the eighteenth century in England were by workingmen and came from the workshop rather than the laboratory

YOUNG PIPER—Sharon Robertson, one of the pipers with The Gaelic College "MacDonald Hundred" pipe band from Cape Breton, who gave a solo on the bag pipes during the band's performance at the Black Watch Armory. All members of the band are under 16 years of age and are now on a tour through eastern Canada and parts of the U.S.

Vaccination of calves being urged

REGINA. — Dr. T. V. Johnston, provincial veterinarian, advised Saskatchewan stockmen to vaccinate their young cattle against Blackleg and Malignant Edema before putting them out to pasture for the summer.

Before vaccinating, however, those who put cattle in community pastures for the grazing season should check to see what treatment animals receive on entering the pasture. Many pastures in the province provide vaccination services at a very reasonable cost.

In areas where Hemorrhagic Septicemia (snapping fever) has been a problem in past years animals should be vaccinated for this disease at the same time they get treatment against Blackleg and Malignant Edema. Blackleg and Malignant Edema vaccine can be purchased mixed, and the two may be applied in one operation. Hemorrhagic Septicemia vaccine may be injected at the same time, but preferably in a different site, Dr. Johnston said.

Increased incidence of, Blackleg has been reported from various parts of Saskatchewan over the last few years. Especially in those areas where Blackleg has been a problem, farmers would do well to act now, vaccinating young cattle before they are sent out to summer pastures. Calves treated last year as well as those not done should be vaccinated at this time in order to prevent possible serious losses later on.

Queen lays foundation stone new cathedral

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, laid the foundation stone of the new Coventry Cathedral recently.

The original building was destroyed by German bombers in November, 1940. A competition for a design of a new building to incorporate the remains of the old was won by Mr. Basil Spence in 1951.

In his plan, the remains of the old Cathedral, which include the spire, will remain as an atrium to the new, forming a Garden of Rest. It is joined on the new building by a colonnaded porch, separated from the nave of the new Cathedral by five screens of glass which can be sunk into the floor to enable the new and the old buildings to be joined together for worship on appropriate occasions.

In the words of the architect, the new cathedral "should grow out of the old cathedral and be incomplete without it." Structurally, the new building consists of a huge concrete vault resting on tall steel-and-concrete columns and walls of stone, pink-grey like the old cathedral. A feature of the design is the Chapel of Unity, which is star-shaped in plan and in exterior is like a crusader's tent. Of this the designer said: "I looked upon this as being in the form of a modern crusade for Christianity, the basis of which is the Star of Bethlehem."

Another feature of, the new cathedral is that light from all the windows is thrown towards the altar which will be built from the rubble of the old cathedral and surmounted by a charred and another reminder of the damage caused by war.

The new cathedral will be capable of accommodating a congregation of 1,600, but when the glass screens are lowered, it will be open to the whole population of the city.

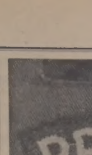
TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CERF

Boston society folk, especially those living on or adjacent to Louisburg Square, dwell in a world of their own. One old shutfoot, for instance, insisted on swimming at Bar Harbor far into September, though the ocean water by that time was absolutely freezing. Her friend saw her bobbing about in the surf one day when a big seal splashed right by her. When she finished her swim she was rather frightened not even tinkled by the unusual experience—just very, very angry. "That Mr. Abernathy," she grumbled, "gets more careless day by day. He swam right by me and never even said 'good morning'."

When Russian revolutionaries began their organized move to destroy religion one of the Soviet commissars mocked a devout peasant declaring, "We'll tear down every steeple in the forest so that nothing will be left to remind you of your outmoded superstitions."

"Tear them down," said the peasant. "The stars will shine in the heavens."



RIBBON FOR P.P.C.L.I.'s — The ribbon of the United States Presidential Citation, awarded to the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for gallantry in Korea in 1951, is to be worn by past and present members of the unit, it is announced by Army Headquarters. The honor, unique in the history of the Canadian Army, was given for "extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty against the enemy" near Kapyong, Korea, April 24-25, 1951. The blue and gold insignia, one and three-eighths inches by a half-inch, will be worn on the sleeve of both arms immediately below the regimental flash.

Scientists still have lots to learn about Arctic wildlife

Chances are slim that the North American Arctic will yield any hitherto unknown species of birds or animals but scientists still have a lot to learn about the wildlife there.

The study of the lives of arctic birds and animals on a systematic basis is just beginning," says C. H. D. Clarke, supervisor of wildlife management in the Ontario department of lands and forests.

Still far from complete is the scientist's task as an inventory showing different specific entities, their geographical variations and distribution in time and space.

There is the commercial aspect, too, he writes in an article in the research journal Arctic, published by the Arctic Institute of North America.

"The productivity of the Arctic is low, a fact that is often masked by large aggregations of individuals, and wildlife resources may easily be depleted. They can make their proper contribution to the economy of the land only under scientific management."

Comprehensive research opportunities for the immediate area exist in life history studies, animal populations, diseases and parasites, and physiology, he says.

Chances of stumbling across hitherto undetected species are slight indeed," but he lists some research gaps to be filled.

The wolf has been studied in detail, but "nothing has been done on the foxes." The caribou is still lacking a special study and "the social behavior of the muskox would also make a worthwhile study." The larger bears should be studied as well, but to too late.

He notes that scientists possess a "substantial outline of the arctic vegetation" and a characteristic feature being the great variation annually. But most of the details are lacking.

Mr. Clarke says that Canada possesses only one laboratory equipped for biological work, that of the defence research board at Fort Churchill, Man."

Despite existing collections of Arctic wildlife, Mr. Clarke recalls that the Smithsonian Institute is supposed to have discarded bones of rum north wards years ago. The idea was that trappers would return pickled specimens. The story is that they drank the rum and returned well-greased collections.

Today there are only "five good basic collections for the whole of the Yukon territory."

Chemical control of rust

Chemical control of rust would be only a second-best method to the use of rust-resistant varieties, even if there was a chemical that would control this plant disease with a single application, Dr. R. Johnson of the Plant Pathology Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man., points out that there are many crops, such as the durum wheats, for which rust-resistant varieties are not available. For this reason the possibilities of chemical rust control are not being overlooked.

Canadian experimental work in this field is done on a small scale with seed testing being carried on at the Government Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont. Here, chemicals are tested for their usefulness as fungicides. Other studies include tests on rust control. These investigations in London are confined only to work in the greenhouse. Any fungicide that shows promise is sent to the Plant Pathology Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture in Winnipeg, Man., where tests are carried further, both in the greenhouse and in the field. As there is no provision in the work of the Winnipeg Laboratory for testing in farmers' fields, field tests are made on experimental plots. Some fungicides have been tested on farms by certain chemical companies and the Government laboratory has co-operated as far as possible.

Among several other types of chemicals under investigation, antibiotics have received considerable attention, particularly the antibiotic streptomycin. Although this chemical shows promise it is still in the experimental stage. Streptomycin is another anti-biotic under study which has given rust control. Unfortunately its action on the wheat plant is too drastic for use.

The problem of applying chemicals for rust control on a farm scale is yet to be solved. Aeroplane application is the most practical unless the gallonage per acre can be reduced, and the equipment owned by most farmers is not well suited to this operation. Ground drawn machinery does considerable damage to standing grain and has been clumsy and expensive to operate. The development of newer equipment of the self-propelled style will probably overcome these difficulties, but the cost in addition to the price of the chemical, would make this form of rust control a costly proposition.

FUMIGATION HAZARDS

The fumigation of large bulks of stored grain becomes hazardous if fumigators are exposed to high concentrations of the gas. Personal hazard can be largely eliminated by using power-operated equipment that will speed application. Officers at the Stored Products Insect Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture in Winnipeg, Manitoba, have devised portable spray equipment with which it is possible to apply fumigant at a rate of 10 gallons per minute. A house gas pump is driven by a 2.5 horse power gasoline engine. Fumigant is drawn into the pump through a one inch plastic hose discharged through a three-quarter inch rubber hose. This equipment should make it possible to apply liquid fumigants to buildings with doors or ventilators without having to enter the building.

3191

The Sports Clinic

(An official department of the Canadian Amateur Sport and Physical Fitness Development Service)
By Lloyd Percival

How to get into condition

What is the correct way to condition for trails and field? Right now, thousands of youngsters across the country are thinking about taking up running, hoping to win an event at their school track meet. Probably, some of them have already started training. Many will be training under good supervision. But even more will be on their own; their training schedules will probably consist of going out and just plain running—for two, three, four or even five miles. As their condition begins to improve, they will start adding distance.

This is one of the commonest mistakes that the average young Canadian runner makes—the idea that training is merely a matter of going out and putting miles under your feet.

This system went out of style many, many years ago. All top runners the world over train on some variation of the interval principle. Briefly, what you do is this:

An interval much less than the distance being trained for is repeated a set number of times, with a jog of the same distance in between. For example, the athlete training for the mile might run repeated quarter miles, jogging a quarter in between. He runs these at a pace somewhat faster than he will run in his race. Many runners set 10 as the number to be repeated, adding to the season at a pace they can handle and gradually increasing the speed with which they do the quarters as the season progresses. For variety, the interval should be changed from workout to workout—quarters one day, 100's the next, three-quarters another day, etc. The shorter the distance, the faster it should be run and the more repetitions should be done.

Variations of this schedule can be used to condition athletes in events from the 100 yard dash up to the marathon.

Protein plays its part

Track and field athletes — and athletes in other sports too—frequently complain about lack of physical vigor, particularly the day after a hard workout or game.

A study of these athletes showed that many were eating insufficient amounts of protein foods. These foods are important because they help build, sustain and repair tissue. In this way they help create that feeling of vigor which is so important if the athlete is to play hard.

Examining facts uncovered by this study, it was found that most protein-rich foods were eaten in a way because they failed to get enough dairy foods—milk, cheese, ice cream and other such foods made from dairy products. These foods are all high in protein besides other important food elements needed in the regular diet physical fitness in Canada. We suggest that every athlete examine his diet now, and boost his protein intake with dairy foods as soon as possible.

Sports College has announced a national service for the development of amateur sports and physical fitness in Canada. The newspaper is pleased to participate in this plan by presenting "The Sports Clinic" to its readers in the best interests of this community. Further information may be obtained by writing to Sports College, Box 99, Toronto 3, Ont.

Smile Of The Week

The teenage daughter was very late home. "I agree we should have got back from the dance earlier, Dad, but Bob knew some new steps."

"Well, you don't have to sit on them until three o'clock in the morning," grumbled her father.

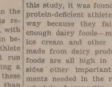
:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

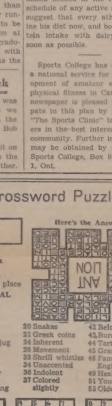
Insect

HORIZONTAL
1,4 Depicted
8 Ila larvae hide
12 Recent
14 Unemployed
15 Past
16 Grinding tooth
18 Eggs
19 District attorney (ab.)
20 Connected
22 Not (prefix)
23 Volcano in Sicily
25 Worthless (Bib.)
27 Flesh food
29 Playing cards
31 Trinity term (ab.)
32 Copper coin (ab.)
34 Illinium (symbol)
35 Colloquial greeting
37 Preserve
38 Disputed
39 Passage in the brain
40 Opposed
42 Artificial language
43 Comforts
47 Preposition
48 Abstract being
50 Phase
51 Tooth on a wheel
52 Bids
54 Queen of Carthage
55 Employ
56 Mark of a wound
57 Paradise
58 Sleeping place

VERTICAL
1 Wreath
2 Nullify
3 Number
4 Fruit
5 Image
6 Spanish Jug
7 Tidy
8 Thus
9 Sir
10 Beginner
11 Plays
17 Concerning
20 Snakes
21 Greek coins
24 Inherent
26 Movement
28 Shrill whistles
34 Unaccented
36 Indolent
37 Colored slightly
41 Belonging to
43 Burden
44 Part
45 Grant
46 Famous English school
49 Health resort
51 Young bear
53 Cider (ab.)

Here's the Answer





Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Name Canada's largest and smallest national parks.
2. In 1955 which was greater, the number of new families created in Canada or the number of new homes built?
3. Of the estimated 90,000 persons in the labor force in the city of Ottawa, how many are employed by the federal government?
4. The mineral-rich Canadian, or Precambrian, Shield occupies what proportion of Canada's total area?
5. Canada's exports last year totalled $4,351 million. Was the value of imports more or less than this amount?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. Imports totalled $4,711 million, a record high, leaving an unfavorable trade balance of $360 million. 3. About 20,000 persons are government employees. 2. Wood Buffalo Wild Animal Park, 17,300 sq miles; Fort Chambly (Que.) Historic Park, 2.5 acres. 4. Nearly half. 2. Number of new families, 137,000; number of new homes built, 127,000.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

Cites causes of unpopularity of intellectuals

A Middlebury College, Vermont, U.S.A., professor cites four characteristics of intellectuals that make them unpopular with others.

Prof. Pardon Tillinghast noted that intellectuals hesitate about making up their minds, consider problems on the basis of logic rather than commonsense, fail to participate in community activities and maintain changing views.

The anti-intellectual who is basically conservative, he contended, considers himself very moral, is prejudiced against those who dissent, finds new ideas threatening and is bored by those who take themselves too seriously.

On the other hand, the intellectual tends to feel that anti-intellectuals are fairly moral, do not think for themselves and are moved by mass standards.

ELUSIVE CURE

Millions of dollars are being spent in medical research in order to find a cure for cancer. While an infallible cure has not yet been found, much progress has been made in methods of diagnosis and treatment. Many cures have been achieved in cases where the disease has been discovered in its earliest stages. Anyone who has any symptoms which may suggest this disease would be wise to have a medical examination so that treatment may be given before the cancer becomes deeply established

BE A COURTEOUS DRIVER

Ticklers — By George

"Yesterday you said that a bear chased you! What's your alibi this morning for being late for school?"

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct word:

1—A major air crash at (Pittsburgh) (Seattle) marred the easter holiday.
2—Over (20) (30) (40) were killed.
3—A major milk strike recently plagued (Detroit) (New York City).
4—New director of the Budget Bureau is (Rowland Hughes) (Percival Brundage).
5—Island of Cyprus is a British (Crown Colony) (Commonwealth).
6—Majority of the inhabitants are (Greek) (Turkish).
7—Capital of the strife-torn island is (Nicosia) (Limasol).
8—Indis says she (is) (is not) considering purchase of arms from Russia.
9—Joseph Stalin's body (may) (will) be removed from mausoleum in Red Square.
10—It presently rests beside body of (Lenin) (Trotsky).

Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 0-20 is commonplace, 30-60, average, 70-80, superior, 90-100, very superior.

Decoded Intelligram

1—Pittsburgh 2—Forty 3—Detroit 4—Brundage 5—Crown Colony 6—Turkish 7—Nicosia 8—Is not 9—May 10—Lenin

—By Chuck Thurlday

THE TILLERS

—By Les Carrell

Seeking answer to disease resistant cereal varieties

Why are some cereal varieties resistant to disease and others not? With stripe disease of barley as the test material, Dr. W. P. Skoropad of the Science Service Laboratory of Plant Pathology in Edmonton, is seeking the answer.

Stripe disease of barley is caused by a fungus that enters the seedling cells and spreads throughout the plant, he explains. Eventually it causes streaking of the leaves and blighting and browning of the heads.

In the resistant barley varieties the fungus penetrates the cells readily, but it does not go far. The attacked cells shrivel and the fungus dies out. In the susceptible varieties, the fungus grows from cell to cell through the plant and considerable damage occurs. "Perhaps the resistant varieties are not providing the kind of food needed by the parasite," the scientists suggested, and the search is indicating that nutrition may be a factor.

Disease resistance in barley may be linked up with the amino acids. Dr. Skoropad reports; those very important compounds that go into the make-up of proteins. With the help of the U.S.D.A. Malt Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, the young barley plants were analysed for the kinds and quantities of amino acids.

Dr. Skoropad then went to work to see how these different amino acids would affect the stripe disease in the laboratory. He used one at a time on a specially prepared medium and watched closely the growth of the disease fungus. Some amino acids stimulated and some depressed growth, he found, acting on the medium as they might in the barley host.

But it is not at all simple. As with stem rust of wheat, there is often more than one strain that can cause the same disease. In this experiment two strains of the stripe fungus were used and each differed from the other in its response to the amino acids employed. So the kinds of amino acids the barley contains.

Here, then, is a clue as to how the fungus may overcome disease by fungi. The inference is that the contents of the plant attacked by the fungus may have a direct bearing on whether or not the plant will succumb to the attack. The study is providing useful information and can be expected to add materially to the sum of basic knowledge required before the plant breeder in his search for better varieties.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

Foreign Investment: Long-term investments in Canada of non-residents amounted to $12,200,-000,000 at the end of 1955; direct investment in companies controlled outside Canada accounting for $7,500,000,000, the major part being controlled in the United States. Canadian long-term investments in other countries at the same time totalled $4,500,000,000. Canada's gross liabilities to other countries at the year-end reached $14,500,000,000 while gross assets stood totalled $7,000,000,000, making a net international indebtedness balance of $7,500,-000,000.

International Commodity Trade: Canada's commodity exports in February were 17 percent higher in value than last year, and estimated commodity imports 32 percent higher, resulting in a substantial import surplus. . . . Detailed data on January commodity exports show that gains in all main commodity groups except animals and animal products contributed to the substantial total gain of 18 percent, and that there were increases in sales to most geographical areas.

Cheque Cashings: Cheques cashed during February in Canada's 52 clearing centres were up nearly 17 percent above last year at $13,870,000,000; for January-February increased 18 percent to $28,441,000,000. All regions had gains in both months.

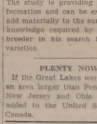
Farm Income: Cash income of Canadian farmers last year from sale of farm products and participation payments on grain crops of previous years was 6 percent lower than in 1954 at an estimated $2,252,500,000. The drop in the all-Canada total was due mainly to decreases in the Prairie Provinces, largest in Saskatchewan. Four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—had increases.

Food: Farm milk production was 3 percent larger than February 1955 but a year (allowing for the extra day this year) and creamery butter output about 7 percent larger . . . Creamery butter stocks at April 1 in nine cities were 22 percent above a year earlier; cheddar cheese 19 percent below . . . Total canned meat stocks were 6 percent smaller at end of February than a year earlier . . . Sen-Sen catch in February was up sharply over last year, both in quantity and value, with increases on both coasts.

Manufacturing: First-quarter output of steel ingots was 24 percent larger than last year, and of pig iron nearly 23 percent larger . . . Total motor vehicle output assembly lines was down 5.5 percent in the quarter, with a rise in commercial vehicles and larger drop in passenger cars.

PLENTY NOW

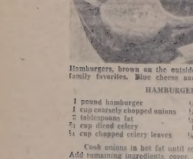
If the Great Lakes were drained, the area larger than Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio would be added to the United States and Canada.



RED, WHITE AND BLUE stripes are features of this cotton jersey ensemble, fifteenth dress in the Dior straight, fashionable collection and cuffed in white. Outfit is said to hold its shape through many washings.

DID HER DUTY

A Halifax woman believes in conserving with police in checking upon traffic law violators. She called police and reported her husband had failed to stop at a stop sign. She asked police to take action. Police said they advised the woman to consult the traffic division.



Hamburgers, brown on the outside, tender and moist within, are family favorites. Blue cheese and mustard add a zippy flavor.

HAMBURGER SUPPER

1 pound hamburger
1 cup coarsely chopped onions
2 tablespoons fat
½ cup diced celery
½ cup chopped celery leaves
¼ cup chili sauce
½ cup water
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
¼ teaspoon pepper

Cook onions in hot fat until soft; add hamburger and brown. Add remaining ingredients, cover, and simmer 30 minutes.

Thicken with flour and water paste, if necessary, and serve over noodles or rice. Serves 4.

Harbinger of holiday fun ahead

Styles for summer sun and fun are appearing on the fashion horizon, to remind us that vacation time is not far away. Pharaoh's coat inspired this beach jacket by one of California's top designers. An Egyptian-patterned swim suit completes the outfit, left. Also California-designed is the cantilever-top swim suit, right, with matching playsuit in lilac and white.

Manitobans being urged to see their own province first

A "See Manitoba First" program is being undertaken by the department of Industry and Commerce to make tourist expenditures by resident Manitobans a more significant part of Manitoba's tourist business, Hon. R. D. Turner, Q.C., minister of the department, told members of the Manitoba Legislature.

The minister made his remarks during the presentation of his departmental estimates.

In 1955, he said, Manitoba had an all time record-breaking tourist season. The 962,198 tourists and vacationists who visited the province spent almost $28 million—an increase of $1,093,310 over the previous year.

At the same time, Mr. Turner pointed out, the number of Manitobans visiting the United States nearly doubled the number of Americans visiting Manitoba.

"This cannot be understated," he said, "that we still have a job to do in selling Manitobans on Manitoba."

The Department of Industry and Commerce plans to develop programs which will encourage Manitobans to discover their own province and enjoy the many attractions Manitoba has to offer, the minister stated. Specially prepared leaflets and films will be part of the advertising program designed for this purpose.

Tourist earnings of the past can be maintained or increased "only through aggressive promotion and greater attention by every Manitoba citizen to tourist requirements in accommodation, facilities, services, entertainment and above all, courtesy and co-operation," Mr. Turner stressed.

Present programs of the department are designed to assist the development and expansion of the tourist industry through direct mail and magazine and newspaper advertising; displays in large American cities; preparation of publicity brochures and booklets; licensing and classification of tourist camps; provision of tourist information centres at Winnipeg and Emerson; and an advisory service to tourist camp and motel operators.

Results of the program, Mr. Turner stated, "are tangibly reflected in the steady increase in the volume of our tourists and indicates that the province is reaping a good return on the money spent on tourist promotion."

A continuous study conducted by the department into tourist habits and trends ensures that programs are current and will bring maximum results.

For outstanding achievement in the field of travel research, Mr. Turner reported, the department was awarded an "Award of Merit" during the past year by National Association of Travel Organizations.

The award was won, he said, in competition with entries from the U.S., Canada, France, India and Hawaii.

Hospitality and scenery were rated as the province's two top attractions by visitors from the United States. Souvenirs, chinaware, woollens and clothing continued to be most popular items for purchase.

Following is a breakdown of tourist expenditures: Accommodation 25.7 percent; meals 19.9 percent; transportation 23.12 percent; retail purchases 26.86 percent; entertainment 4.3 percent and miscellaneous 9.1 percent.

Discuss fears of young children

Young children should not have their mental fears. They may fear things which they know will hurt them, but fear of the dark or of imaginary horrors should be discouraged with the "bogeyman" or be punished by isolation in a dark room. If a youngster shows signs of being afraid of nonharmful or imaginary objects, he can often be helped by discussion of the trouble with his parents who should help him analyse the matter. He should never be ridiculed about his terrors. He should be encouraged to talk these matters over with his family seniors.

Workmen excavate 'mystery' tombstone

Utility company workmen at Niagara Falls, N.Y., doing some excavating on Falls street were startled when they turned up a 100-pound tombstone six feet underground.

Found resting upright against the brick foundation of a shoe store, the slab was etched with the words: "To the beloved memory of Margaret, wife of Redmond Burke, who died August 16, 1885."

City records disclosed there was no cemetery in the area in 1885. Lending further mystery to the find was a report from the Niagara Falls public library that there was no record of either a Redmond or Margaret Burke in census reports of a century ago.

COMMON CAUSE OF BLINDNESS

One of the commonest causes of blindness, especially in those of middle age and over, is glaucoma. There are various forms of this disease, some of them with symptoms that may not be identifiable by the layman. The oculist or eye doctor can discover and identify the disease even in its earliest stages, when treatment can be given and, in most cases, controlled.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

for love of Ruth

—By LOUIS ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM

ALAN BOND, the cutest son of a good family, had picked a poor night to return to the house of his youth. Pavements glistened blackly under the street lights shrouded in fog.

But Alan had won the right to come back, won it through years of fighting . . . against the world from which he found it so hard to gain a living; against himself whom he found still more difficult to conquer. The same wildness, the old love of drink, of luxury and ease that had embittered a good but stern father's heart against him followed him out into the hinterland, dogged him so viciously that the fight he had won against them had filtered all dross from his nature that basically good. It had made him a man, doubly strong because he had looked on evil, been floored by it and had risen to triumph.

"You may come back," his father had told him five years ago on a night like this, "but only when you can show the fruits of honest toil. I have done my best with you, but I have paid your last debt and suffered the last disgrace that I will endure."

Alan's going had been hard. The parting with his family had been hard enough, but there was another, Ruth Finley, a girl whom he adored with all his reckless heart. He left without saying the good-bye. Perhaps, he thought, she was better rid of him. There were plenty of decent, hard-working fellows who would think their splendid best even too poor for Ruth. With one of them she would settle down to a tranquil life. But the torn chords in Alan's heart when he went from her had never healed.

Five years since he looked at that house with its solid front of respectability! There was a choking in his breast as he walked up the drive. This was the first step to joy he had known in all that time. He was coming back with the proof of his manhood . . . five thousand dollars honestly accumulated, but each dollar marked with the sweat of body and the ache of soul.

It was late. He should have waited till morning. But the desire for home had been strong.

A single light — his mother's fingers had used to shade — burned in the hall. Alan's eyes girded his fingers to a latchkey hung as of old by the door. Everybody had retired.

His father's study. In front of the panelled door he stopped. It was there he had last seen the old man and listened to his accusations. His father had compared him to Gordon, his younger brother, and Alan had suffered in the comparison. Gordon had always been favorite. He was all that Alan was not . . . steady and strong.

Alan tried the knock. To his surprise the door opened. He had never known his father to leave it unlocked.

Inside, the light still burned. Alan stared wide-eyed at the chaos that reigned on the desk. It had been rifled. A strong-box lay open.

There was a letter, in the best and bedlam of a scribbled note: "Father:—I had to steal your money to get away from here. I know this will break your heart that has suffered so much already from an ungrateful son, but I must. And it is the only way. Forgive me."

It was unsigned.

Alan took the letter. It was directed to Ruth Finley. The writing was better. It was Gordon's, his brother's. It read: "Dearest Ruth:—When you get this I will be far away, I am several thousand dollars in the bank. It will be known tomorrow. I could not bear to tell dad. He had suffered so much from Alan and I fear what the shock will do. Try to help him bear it. Forgive me. Our love was the dearer to me as to you, but I could not resist the chance to win big money and I lost all. I am leaving tonight. Gordon."

The thunder was not one of Alan Bond's handicaps. The letter to Ruth he thrust into his pocket. With a pen he changed the message that Gordon had left—signed it with his own name—Alan. Then he left the house and ran through the deserted streets to the station.

The express was pulling in as he neared the tracks. Far down the wind-swept platform he spied Native Eagle. He ran down and got there in time to pull his brother from the step of the train. He thrust a wallet, filled with the blue-breasted savings of the years, into Gordon's hands and pushed him back on the platform.

"This will help you. And keep your mouth shut about me," he said.

Then Alan Bond, outcast son of a good family, ran after the train and swung on to the last car. Some day, perhaps, he would come back . . . .

New races wheat hunt

Seven previously identified races of wheat hunt have been found to be "virulent" in Canada in studies at the Lethbridge Plant Pathology Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture. In addition, several apparently new races have been found. More than 100 representative collections of hunt are tested annually on eight different varieties of winter wheat at Creston, B.C., and on three varieties of spring wheat at Lethbridge. Some of the newly found races occur much more commonly than others. This information will assist cereal breeders in the development of hunt resistant varieties of wheat.

BE A COURTEOUS DRIVER!

New archaeological findings substantiate scriptures

Dedicated men and women work to uncover more of Bible's secrets

By LEE HANCOCK
(Written especially for CPC)

In the lands of the East which are the cradle of the Bible, dedicated men and women work steadily today to uncover more of the secrets of that ancient Book.

Since excavations began in 1834, nothing has been found which braces the stature of the Bible as does archaeology. However, much has been discovered which substantiates the Bible and clarifies it for its readers.

There is, for example, in John 5:2, a paragraph, "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches."

This, if you remember your Bible, is the place where Jesus cured the paralytic. In recent years the pool has been discovered.

A rectangular pool with galleries around all four sides and a fifth division across the centre, the pool is divided into two basins with five porches. Inscribed on the stones is a design for a game like hopscotch.

Two and a half miles northeast of Jerusalem, the site of Jeroumieh was found to be established, Solomon in all his glory comes to life with the discovery of his chariot and horses.

Here also was found the rock-cut water system used by Solomon. A hoard of 400 ivory objects plus a cache of gold and electrum bowls and jars.

In the Kingdom of Jordan was found evidence of the "Pittsburgh" of Solomon's time, with iron and copper smeltery, refinery, port, furnace rooms and miners' huts.

In Palestine, the staircase down which the women of the Old Testament went to draw water has been uncovered.

Herod's palace has been found, the largest ancient palace area in Palestine. Dating from the time of Jesus, it was built of sandstone plastered over and painted black and gold. Portions of the paint remain.

The most abundant of the archeological findings have been thousands of clay tablets. Yale university has the largest collection in the U.S. and the University museum of Philadelphia also has hundreds of them.

The tablets, the chief writing material of ancient times, are imprinted with cuneiform writing done with a wedge-shaped stylus.

They are restored by being baked in an electrical oven at a high temperature until hard enough to permit foreign matter to be picked off under a microscope with a needle.

The fragments of clay tablets are broken pieces of pottery, with which the scientists work, and are known to them as "ostraca."

Staircase used by women to draw water is largest work yet uncovered by dedicated archaeologists digging in Palestine.

Ostraca were used for business, personal, and military records, in addition to recording religious transactions and for practice. Incidentally, it is from the word ostraca that we derive our own word "ostracize." Ostraca against him in the elections.

It takes more than the knowledge of the archaeologists properly to interpret the treasures they unearth. The combined talents "of engineers, philologists, chemists, ceramists, photographers and geographers are brought into play.

Many of the materials they unearth are sent to the Institute of Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago, to be studied by the new radio-carbon method of dating materials by measuring the amount of carbon 14 they contain.

Exploring the ancient ruins of the Holy Land is a long slow task. The site which covers the tombs of the Kings of Judah is uncalculated because of the fantasmon of the present owners of the land, who refuse to permit scientific exploration.

Nineveh, the last capital of the Assyrian empire, and mentioned frequently in the Bible, also poses special problems to the archaeologists. Some of the most fruitful areas are covered by modern cities, and by cemeteries which may not be disturbed.

However, in spite of the arduous nature of the work and the obstacles which impede their progress, the work goes on. Into Bedrock of it, the Bible, long recognized as the world's greatest piece of religious writing, is also attaining greater stature as an astounding historical document.

3191

Pasture mixtures and method of seeding on irrigated land

OTTAWA—Pasture mixtures on irrigated land fall into two general categories, temporary pastures which are used to provide pasture for two to four years, and permanent pastures which are to be seeded down for periods in excess of six years.

According to R. W. Peake of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, the most commonly used temporary pasture is a mixture of brome grass and alfalfa, using 10 pounds of brome and two of alfalfa. In this mixture, during the first year after seeding, there is a high proportion of alfalfa and consequently there is a serious hazard of bloat. This hazard is greatly reduced after the first growth has been cut.

The most suitable permanent pasture mixture for Southern Alberta is composed of brome, seven pounds; orchard grass, seven pounds; creeping red fescue, four pounds; and white Dutch clover, two pounds; making a total of 20 pounds per acre. In this mixture, the brome and orchard grass are both high yielding while the creeping red fescue provides an excellent sod. White Dutch clover is a palatable and highly nutritious legume.

On valuable land, it is important that the pasture be established as quickly as possible. Under favorable conditions, it is possible to obtain some grazing during the year of seeding. This can only be accomplished if the seed bed is firm and free of weeds. Because pastures will be down for some years, special attention should be given to floating the land to improve suitability for flood irrigation.

Best pasture stands are obtained by seeding the mixture alone, and only where soil drifting conditions exist, it is desirable to use a companion crop. Where this is necessary, the companion crop should be limited to a half seeding of oats which should be cut for green feed as early as possible.

The grain drill is entirely satisfactory for seeding provided that care be taken to prevent seeding too deeply. The seed should be placed in a firm seed bed in the upper inch of soil. Properly seeded, the first night normally receive full grazing, but care should be taken to avoid trampling wet land until a firm sod is produced.

Funny and Otherwise

Mother wanted to spend Saturday with Dad, her father, an accountant, reluctantly agreed to give up his golf and spend the afternoon with the children. On the return of mother, father handed her the following report of the afternoon: "Dried tears —nine times. Tied shoes—13 times. Toy balloons purchased—three, one child. Average life of a balloon—10 seconds. Confused children not to cross road—31 times. Children crossed road —21 times. Number of Saturdays I will do this again—0."

* * * *

A man went into a cafe and ordered hash.

"You order of enthusiasm" the waitress yelled to the cook.

"How come enthusiasm?"

"He puts everything he has into it."

* * * *

Evelyn: "He's so romantic. Every time he speaks to me he addresses me as 'Fair Lady'."

June: "That's force of habit. He used to be a bus conductor."

* * * *

Whales can drown because they cannot breath under water.

SIPS CHAMPAGNE—Montreal Canadien's coach Toe Blake sips champagne from the Stanley Cup following his team's victory in the fifth game of the final against last year's winners the Detroit Red Wings. Camille Des Roches, Canadien's publicity director awaits his turn. Blake, in his twelve years as coach, led the blue, rouge to the NHL championship, ending Detroit's seven year streak, and brought the team through the playoffs in 10 games.

'Old Nahnook' knows way round top of world -- has amazing physical stamina

Recently, according to the crew members of the USS Lindenwald returning from shedding operations in the Arctic, an inquisitive polar bear stirred up excitement by peering inquisitively into the face of a small craft. The cook, spotting him, sounded the tally ho, and landing craft poured out in pursuit of the bear, states a story by Roy L. Abbott in the Milwaukee Journal.

But they didn't catch him. All of which might have been expected, for old Nahnook, as the Eskimos call him, knows his way around on the top of the world—the thick ice floes, crap and pack hummocks, shifting pack ice at its edge.

It requires courage, strength and amazing physical equipment to live under such adverse conditions, and he is lacking in none of these. His thick, oily white coat with its yellowish tinge not only camouflages him, but shields him against water and cold. Unlike other bears, the soles of his feet are densely haired, and hence cling well to the smooth ice.

On land or ice or in water he is equally at home. If a mass of pack ice looks favorable for seal hunting, a little matter of 20 miles of icy water between him and it is no barrier. In fact, he often swims seemingly for the fun of it, disporting himself with dives and somersaults and turns. At times, using only his front paws, he merely dog paddles. But when occasion demands — the urge of danger, or food or mating—he brings all four lovely hinged legs into play with amazing power and speed. He has been found "swimming vigorously 200 miles from land."

High powered nose

His eyes are far better than those of other beasts of being, but best of all for him is his high powered nose. Let a seal park itself upon the ice, he smiles away and a sniff or two of the telltale air apprises a polar bear of the fact. At this his mouth waters and he follows his nose toward a possible dinner.

But it's one thing for old Nahnook to locate a seal and quite another to make a meal of it. The face of the seal appears perfectly expressionless, but back of that blank stare is a brain quick to respond to danger. The hungry bear knows that only a few feet in front of his prospective prey is a plunge hole through the ice into which it will dive at the slightest alarm.

How then can the bear approach the seal? If the ice is rough and ridgy, he may choose to stalk his quarry. With the seal in sight, he flops flat on his belly and tobogganis along by pulling and kicking. His color aids him tremendously, as he proceeds with great caution, taking advantage of every bit of cover until within striking distance of his victim, who, in fancied security, may be napping. When near enough the bear makes a furious rush, and usually the seal has scarcely time to die.

Now and then, though, the seal senses the bear in time to avoid his clutches by diving into its plunge hole—in which case the disappointed hunter must retreat and wait until the seal reappears.

If the seal is near open water, the bear may try another scheme. He will take to the open water and swim until he is opposite the seal. Then, taking a great breath, he dives and swims under the ice until he is beneath the seal's plunge hole. Then a tap or two on the ice and — plop — the seal plunges through into the bear's giant arms.

For centuries the great white bear has been known to the Eskimos and those adventurous men who explored the Arctic. Today too, soldiers, navy and radar engineers are meeting old Nahnook all along our far flung northern line of defense.

Nowadays, also, in almost any big zoo, citizens may see one of old Nahnook's kind—all 1,000 pounds of him—lying unafraid, flat on his back, feet in the air and muscles limp. He was born (if captured in the Arctic) deep in a snowdrift in subzero weather and spent the first three months of his life there.

His father—after the manner of all polar bears—was as little concerned with family matters as to spend only two or three weeks during midsummer in the wooing of a mate, after which he went his own solitary way.

But his mate, by early winter, as she felt new lives stirring within her, found an area where ice had been forced by pressure into huge heaps. Here she dug deeply into the hard, drifted snow, and once at the bottom, she very promptly filled the shaft behind her. Here, under the whirling snow above and amid the darkness and cold of Arctic winter, Nahnook and another cub were born—neither much larger than a rat. But, snuggling close to their mother's warm body and drinking the richness of her abundant milk, they grew rapidly. Within six weeks, their eyes opened.

Slowly the darkness of winter lessened; each day more light penetrated their snowbound nursery, and in March, the white bear and her cubs broke from the den.

Baby bear follows mother

Following this for a year and a half, little Nahnook dogged his mother's steps, learning the way of a polar bear by watching her and clumsily imitating her behavior. If she took to the water, he did likewise; when tired of swimming, she towed him along as he clung to her stub tail. When she dug out a sleeping puffin from its hole in the rocks he, too, tried to dig one out. If she feasted on the stranded body of a dead whale, whale flesh was to his taste as well.

The bear family had no permanent home; home was wherever pursuit of food or circumstances led them.

By the end of the second winter, he weighed about 200 pounds and was fairly able to take care of himself. It was lucky for him that he was, for once again his mother had decided to rear another family—she let him know this by driving him off—and that meant that for the rest of his life getting a living was strictly up to him.

Some of them spend their entire lives of perhaps 25 or 30 years without ever seeing a blade of greenery. But some, given more to wandering, go on land and merge themselves with grass, grazing much in the manner of hogs.

English honor man who gave them umbrella

"LONDON—A small street of coffee-bars and warehouses cuts off the corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road. It is called Hanway Place, and its name commemorates that of Jonas Hanway, merchant, traveller, pamphleteer and philanthropist, who founded the Marine Society (still flourishing at Chelsea Place, Bishopsgate) 200 years ago.

To have a street named after one is a high honor in Britain. To have founded the Marine Society is noteworthy. But these achievements seem small beer when compared with Hanway's masterachievement, also celebrating its 200th anniversary this year.

Where would the well-dressed Englishman be without his umbrella? When we ask this, we are really asking, where would the umbrella be without Jonas Hanway?

Gave England umbrella

He gave it to England. He did not invent it: for thousands of years it had been carried over the heads of Oriental potentates to symbolize their exaltation above lesser men.

But Hanway stripped it of its royal associations. Ridge gave it a new character as one of the outward signs of that inward grace that every Englishman likes to think that he owns.

As partner of an English merchant doing business in St. Petersburg, Hanway wished to export his woollen goods beyond the limits of the Russian Empire, but he set for Persia, where he encountered a revolution and had many adventures which he put into a book.

Campaign to get 'H' out of Worcester

They're trying to get the "h" out of Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For years people have been writing letters to friends and business associates in the central Massachusetts community. They spell the city's name Wooster, Wuster, Wuster, but most of all they spell it Worchester.

Jackson L. Parker, director of the Advertising Club of Worcester, says the last straw came when the U.S. Department of Commerce misspelled the name.

He and fellow club members got out a brochure with a fancy cover reading "Get the H out of Worchester."

And they're sending it to "people who can't spell."

GARDEN NOTES—

Long handled tools save stooping, just as efficient

Long handled tools save stooping and backs, and often do the work just as well and a lot more quickly. It is surprising how much ate and quickly one can do thinning and weeding of even tiny stuff with a long handled sharp hoe or cultivator provided the same is narrow or comes to a point. The D-shaped dutch hoes are excellent things for killing weeds and loosening up the top soil, but one must be careful in using too close to sprawly vegetables and flowers. With any of this equipment the work will be cut in two if the edges are kept sharp and clean. On old tile will be handy.

If the vegetable garden is a fair size and a little bigger than we really need for the whole season, it is an excellent idea and a labor saver to set a strip aside and plant this with some cover crop like buckwheat, oats, or clover, sown fairly thick and broadcast. Soon this crop takes over, chokes out the weeds, and we let it grow for several weeks. Then when a foot or so high and still green, we have it plowed or spaded under. In this way we save ourselves the trouble of constant cultivation to keep the weeds down and we do something more, we add valuable humus and fertility to the soil. This is really amazing what a few cover crops turned 'under will do in the way of loosening up the heaviest clay or adding what is termed body to sandy soil.

Year Round Enjoyment

The average European expects to get pleasure and food out of his garden every day in the year. Of course his winters are usually much milder, but we can learn a great deal from these experienced old country people just the same. In fair too many cases the Canadian gardener thinks just of a few months in the summer and even less when it comes to vegetables. It's a feast or famine. A few weeks when the lettuce, spinach and radishes are just right. A few days of feasting on green peas or fresh corn, a little longer for tomatoes perhaps, and cucumbers and melons.

That's pretty wasteful gardening. With the many varieties we have today, it is possible to spread even relatively short season things like corn, peas and spinach over weeks. This spreading can be further extended by planting each variety and type at least three times, first earlier than usual, then about the average time and finally two or three weeks later. In this way we get far more volume and far higher quality, too.

Handling slopes

Except where the garden layout is very tiny, a sharp difference in levels can be really turned into an advantage. Here we can use something different, like a rock garden or a series of steps or a stone wall perhaps or a hedge. We use these, to break the connection between the upper and lower level. This will add to the attractiveness and individuality of any layout.

The general plan is to make both the upper and lower parts level, then take up the difference between in one slope. If there is a very big difference, a wall will probably be necessary with steps coming down. But quite a difference, up to three feet or more, can often be absorbed by a rock garden t- even a combination of shrubs, trees and flowers. The shrubs and trees, of course, hold the sloping soil, especially during spring run offs.

Forest conservation speakers available

REGINA. — Speakers on forest conservation will be supplied to service clubs and other organizations in the province holding meetings during Forest Conservation Week, May 19 to 26.

A list of available speakers has been drawn up and a number of service clubs and other organizations have been contacted directly by the Department of Natural Resources, Saskatchewan Board of Trade and Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, which are sponsoring the provincial program. However, officials pointed out that it was impossible to contact directly all organizations that might be interested.

Any organizations wishing speakers on forest conservation during that week are asked to forward their requests before May 1st to M. P. McConnell, Forest Conservation Week Co-ordinator, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

QUART FOR KIDNEYS

Of every gallon of blood pumped by the heart, more than a quart passes through the kidneys. 3191

Finer, tastier BREAD

Yours, with wonderful fast-rising DRY Yeast!

You're sure of tempting, delicious bread when you bake with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! This wonderful new yeast keeps its full-strength and fast-acting qualities without refrigeration! Buy a month's supply!

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

Combine 5 c. boiling water, ½ c. granulated sugar, 4 tsp. salt, and 1 tb. shortening; stir until sugar and salt are dissolved and shortening melted; cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into 4 large bowl 1 c. lukewarm water, 1 tsp. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Stir in cooled sugar-shortening mixture. Combine 5 c. once-sifted whole wheat flour and 5 c. whole wheat flour and stir. Stir about half of the flours into yeast mixture to beat until smooth. Work in remaining flours and add additional whole flour, if necessary, to make a soft dough. Knead on lightly-floured surface until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, turn over top of dough. Cover and set in a warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough, grease top and again let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough, turn out on lightly-floured board and divide into 4 equal portions. Form into smooth balls. Cover lightly with cloth and let rest for 15 mins. Shape into loaves; place in greased loaf pans (6½" x 3½"). Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 400°, for 50 mins. then reduce oven heat to moderate, 350°, and bake about 20 minutes longer.

A CHALLENGE TO EVERY PARENT!

93

Saskatchewan children were killed in accidents during 1955!

3,975

Saskatchewan children were treated in hospitals during 1955 for injuries received in accidents!

Plan now to observe

Saskatchewan Child Safety Day

Sunday, May 6th

In your home and in your community. Make a safety check of your own home and discuss results with your family. Teach safety by good example. Arrange now with your churches for special attention to parents' responsibility for child safety. Get the organizations to which you belong to hold weekday meetings to study accident facts and safety factors.

Most physicians and druggists will be pleased to tell you about home and childhood accidents. Free literature, including home safety checklists, is available in single copies or quantity lots to families, churches, schools and community organizations. Do it now, before more children are killed or hurt!

DIVISION OF HEALTH EDUCATION

Saskatchewan Department of Public Health

Provincial Health Building, Regina

MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

Makes a better cigarette

Good morning... I'm your

Census Taker

When I call at your home during the next few weeks I will have only a few simple questions—the name, age and marital status of those living at your address. If you live on a farm, there are some additional questions about acreage, crops, livestock and equipment.

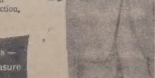
The information you give me will be kept in strict confidence. Every Census worker has taken an oath of secrecy. By Act of Parliament, the personal information gathered by the Census about individual Canadians can be used only for general overall statistics. It cannot be disclosed to any government agency or private organization.

Canada is taking count to keep up with her rapid growth. Census facts are required to meet and plan overall national needs—schools, public utilities, welfare services, farm and industrial production, employment.

The 1956 Census — the essential measure of Canada's growth

It's a big job—your cooperation will help us do it quickly and accurately.

Every census taker carries this official identification card to show that he or she has been appointed by the Government of Canada to help take the Census. Ask to see it.



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DRUMHELLER

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McGibbon, Editor and Proprietor
THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1956

WHEAT MARKETING

Official Ottawa's rosy optimism concerning wheat marketing prospects is strangely at variance with forthright statement of British industrialist Sir Alexander Fleck, who told Montreal audience recently that "a greater degree of food independence" is being achieved by UK through improved farming methods and and more advanced soil technology. UK's drive for agricultural self-sufficiency, Sir Alexander points out, is likely to mean that Old Country will be importing less rather than more Canadian wheat in the future.

Impressive figures are provided by this British industrial leader, who points out that, although acreage sown to wheat in UK in 1955 was only 10 per cent greater than pre-war, wheat yield was 2.6 million tons compared with 1.64 million tons in 1939 Such figures, Sir Alexander rightly notes, "are not without significance for Canada."

British wheat figures serve as reminder that dreams of Canadian farmers about expanded UK market for agricultural exports are unlikely to be realized. Drive for agricultural self-sufficiency in UK points up in no uncertain fashion need for trade policies which will enable Canadian manufacturing, in Prairies and elsewhere to provide employment opportunities for displaced persons of agricultural revolution.

Local and District

Lester Battle and sons, Werrel, Garren and Larres, spent last week end fishing at Eagle Lake.

* * *

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Battle, of Delia, on Thursday, May 17th, 1956, in the Hanna Hospital—a son.

* * *

Victoria Day, which was held on Monday, May 21st, passed off quietly in Delia, all places of business being closed.

* * *

Jon Meyers, Baker Memorial San., Calgary, spent several days over the week end visiting relatives in Delia.

* * *

Fine, dry weather has prevailed during the past week, with seeding general in this district. At present writing the fine weather continues, with the temperature 75 above.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keenan, and daughter Heather, of Edmonton, spent last week end at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Battle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Marshall and family, of Calgary, spent last Saturday visiting relatives in Delia. Norman stayed over to help his uncle, Mr. John Battle (Sr.), for a few days with his spring farm work.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Seagrave and family, of Edmonton, were recent visitors at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Battle.

* * *

Mrs K. Kempf and daughter Bette Ann, accompanied by Gloria Battle, returned to Edmonton last Saturday, returning home on Tuesday of this week.

Neighborhood News

(Received too late for last issue)

George Ridley returned Saturday from the Drumheller hospital, where he had been a patient suffering from pneumonia.

* * *

Friends from Coronation were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Severin Sverdahl last Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pinkham and Family, of Estonia, Sask., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips.

* * *

Ernest Larson, of Cranbrook, accompanied by Claude Heldt, were visitors in the Neighborhood last week.

* * *

Last Sunday saw a large turn out of parents and children at the Sunday School at Majestic school. Members of the Sunday school took part in an excellent program for Mother's Day, consisting of recitations, readings, drills, songs as well as suitable songs by different members; and an excellent play called, "The Jewel Family learns a lesson", put on by the teacher and her class.

* * *

Miss Merle Swainston and A Gamble were married last Friday afternoon in Stettler. Mr. and Mrs Norman Uttley acted as best man and matron of honor

* * *

On May 2nd at Farrell-Lake School a delightful evening was spent by the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Olmen Larson, as a farewell party for this family who have taken up residence in Stettler. A generous sum of money and a beautiful lamp were presented to them with a few choice words by Mr. C Phillips, on behalf of their friends and neighbors.

* * *

Seeding is in full swing in the district and good work well underway in spite of the odd shower.

* * *

Mrs. George McKay has been a "flu" patient this week.

* * *

Mr. O. Larsen and sons, Marvin and Garry, were visitors in the neighborhood last Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schafer and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nelson on Sunday last.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McMurchy were Drumheller visitors on Monday last.

* * *

Mrs. Frank DeMott, and Mrs. Alex. Bolduc, were guests at a birthday tea held at the home of Mrs. "Scotty" Peters last Friday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Margaret Armstrong, who was presented with an electric tea kettle.

MILK SALES

Milk, at the moment, is fighting a losing battle. The Canadian per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream in 1954 was less than a pint daily. In the meantime, sales of coffee, tea, beer, alcoholic beverages and especially soft drinks are increasing.

Dairy officials point out that price wise all foods have risen 124 per cent in the past 16 years while fluid milk has risen only 91 per cent. It is pointed out that breweries and soft drink companies have enormous budgets for advertising and so do a better selling job.

A dairyman speaking in Montreal recently feels the cure is simply a greater-seller effort on the part of the entire dairy industry.

ATTENTION!

Owners and Operators of Mobile Construction Equipment

Your attention is drawn to the fact that all mobile construction equipment is required to be licensed annually under provisions of the MOBILE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT LICENSING ACT before such equipment may engage in construction work in any town, village, municipal district, county, improvement district or special area in the Province of Alberta.

"MOBILE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT"

(i) means machinery or equipment constructed or manufactured for use in construction work, capable of being moved to its place of use under its own power or by being towed, pulled or carried and not intended to be affixed to realty, and

(ii) includes movable bunk, cooking and dining houses used to serve persons engaged in construction work, but

(iii) does not include trucks licensed under The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act or The Public Service Vehicles Act, exclusive of mounted equipment on such trucks."

"CONSTRUCTION WORK" MEANS THE OPERATIONS REQUIRED

(i) for screening and washing sand and gravel or for excavating and loading or for breaking and clearing, or

(ii) for the construction or maintenance of a road, sidewalk, building, structure, bridge, culvert, dam, drainage system, irrigation system, airport, pipe line, power line, grades, strip mining, or other work of like nature."

Provision is contained for the imposition of a fine and possible impoundment of equipment where a violation of the Act occurs.

A copy of the Mobile Construction Equipment Licensing Act may be obtained upon payment of 35c. from the office of the Queen's Printer, Highways Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

¶ Address all enquiries regarding MOBILE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT LICENSES to the DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, Edmonton, Alberta.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
Hon. A. J. HOOKE, Minister A. W. MORRISON, Deputy Minister

Free Land Available

Forage acreage can be increased on most farms without using a large amount of productive land, advises Robert L. Pharis, Alberta's supervisor of Crow Improvement.

The removal of fences and working down of roadside ditches can add up to four acres of land per mile. This extra acreage can be devoted to a high yielding grass and legume hay mixture, Mr. Pharis suggests.

The need for larger hay reserves is recognized by livestock producers—particularly after the past winter. In addition, ditches and fence lines which often harbor noxious weeds will be producing a useful crop and closely clipped hay land allows the wind a clean sweep and roads remain open throughout the winter.

A neat, accessible farm is worth more and the extra feed provided by such a program gives greater security to the livestock enterprise.

WANTED

Wanted (male or female) in Delia or District who would like to play the piano accordion. The person that qualifies for this position will obtain two years free lessons, plus attractive commissions. This offer is limited, so write immediately to Tom Steiner 602A Centre Street, Calgary, Alta., for personal interview. Please state age. 20-21a

Try a Classified advertisement in The Delia Times

Seed Wheat

Selling Certified Chinook Wheat; grade No. 1 seed; germination 96%. Price, $1.65 bushel.

Reg. Selkirk Wheat, cleaned and sacked, grown from 1st generation, $2.50 bushel. Price less in quantity lots Grade No. 1 seed.

Contact me for trade allowance and extra delivery quots.

L. E. LARDER
Phone 320, DELIA Alta.

FOR BETTER CROPS TREAT YOUR SEED
With AGROX – MERGAMMA – ABOL
Field Tested and Proven for Control of SMUTS, ROOTROTS, SEED DECAY, WIREWORMS
Accept No Substitute — See Our Agent
For SAVINGS, SATISFACTION — SERVICE in GRAIN MARKETING — CHEMICALS — COAL
It Pays to Pull to the Pioneer
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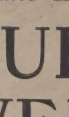

Better weed control
WITH 2,4-D!
Stop growing weeds! Use a proven brand of weed-killing 2,4-D supplied by Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Ltd.
See your ALBERTA PACIFIC AGENT for full particulars.
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GRAIN COMPANY (1924) LTD
SERVING ALBERTA PRODUCERS WITH OVER 200 COUNTRY ELEVATORS

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. F. C. Dunmore, Minister
Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School	10.00 a.m.
Service of Worship ...	7.30 p.m.
Craigmyle	11.30 a.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Gland Hills	3.00 p.m.
Michichi	3.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.
Rev. D. C. Hebb, Minister

Sunday School ...	10.30 a.m.
Church Service ...	11.30 a.m.

Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.

We invite you to come.

Advertise in "The Delia Times"

your Imperial Oil agent says "I have the right fuel for your tractor"

ESSO TRACTOR GASOLINE
. . . designed to develop smooth, low-cost power in farm tractors, combines and other farm engines.

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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

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Let's Make Every Week

TOURIST WEEK

Everyone in Alberta benefits from Tourist Trade. As a citizen of this Province, you have the means to maintain and expand this major industry by simply showing courtesy to our visitors. Make it a point this summer to be as helpful as you can by taking a friendly interest in their travels, giving information and, above all — BE COURTEOUS TO TOURIST DRIVERS ON THE HIGHWAY. IT'S SOUND BUSINESS.

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